

FALL OF CANTON MAKES WAY FOR PEACE IN CHINA

President Sun Fugitive and
Southern Regime in Com-
plete Collapse.

TO REORGANIZE OLD REPUBLICAN PARLIAMENT

Southern and Northern Elements
Expected to Join Hands
Through Chen's Coup.

By the Associated Press.
PEKING, June 17.—Gen. Chen Ching-ming, formerly civil governor of Kwangtung province, whose troops seized Canton Friday, announced today that the South China of Canton government has been terminated and that henceforth Canton would unite with the north in recognizing the old republican parliament.
Dispatches from Canton describe the collapse of the southern government as complete. Sun's military forces crushed and the former Canton president himself a fugitive.
Advices received here vary as to the details of what are called the last hours of the southern constitutional government nor is it definitely known how much fighting preceded Sun Yat-sen's flight.

Reported Fight at Palace.

One dispatch from American sources in Canton declares that Sun's bodyguard continued to hold the presidential palace in the face of the assaults of Yehui's troops after their leader had taken refuge aboard a gunboat and departed for Whampoa.
Another report said that Chen Ching-ming's forces, commanded by Yehui, suddenly surrounded Canton, seized the forts, invaded the city and marched upon the palace.
The fall of the southern leader is said to have been the result of an agreement between Gen. Wu Pei-fu, dominant military chieftain of northern China; President Li Yuan-hung and Chen Ching-ming, formerly Sun Yat-sen's supporter, but who later came out in favor of a reunited China.

Would Speed Up Plans.

Official circles here assert that the elimination of Sun Yat-sen will mean speeding up of the plans to reunify the country. However, they issue the warning that a counter revolution may develop if Sun is able to gather enough troops about him to launch a drive to regain Canton.

Unless Sun is able to retrieve his lost authority it is believed that Chen Ching-ming's coup will result in many southern members of the old republican parliament proceeding to Peking and constituting the necessary government quorum to put that legislative body in legal motion again.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen, called by his supporters the father of the Chinese republic and the life of the democratic revolution of 1911, which resulted in the death of the monarchy and the birth of the republic, was born in Kwangtung province in 1866.
He was educated in Hong Kong and Honolulu, T. H., where he lived during two separate periods. Sun leaped into prominence as a Chinese revolutionary leader in 1896, when he was kidnapped in London, allegedly with the connivance of the Chinese legation, which represented the Manchu dynasty. He regained his liberty when the British government took cognizance of the affair.
In his years of exile Sun traveled the world, welding Chinese scattered in various countries into an anti-monarchical organization. When the revolution of 1911 broke out and was followed in 1912 by the abdication of the boy emperor, Hsuan Tung, the republican government set up at Nanking elected Sun Yat-sen president. Soon after he retired in favor of Yuan Shih-kai, but when Yuan turned traitor to the republican cause and attempted himself to ascend the dragon throne Sun vigorously opposed him.

Following Yuan's coup, the then Premier Tuan Chi-jui dissolved the republican parliament and with that anti-democratic stroke in 1917 the constitutional government of South China, which yesterday collapsed, came into being.
Sun fled to Canton, taking the navy with him, establishing the South China government and continued to be its dominant figure until he fled republican parliament, and with that day with Chen Chung-ming's troops battering at the gates.

DENIES POST OFFERED.

LONDON, June 17.—A Hongkong dispatch received here today quotes Dr. Wu Ting-fang, former Chinese minister to the United States and foreign minister of the southern Chinese government at Canton, as denying that he had been offered the premiership of the new central Chinese government under President Li Yuan-hung.
Recent Peking dispatches have announced an offer of the premiership to Dr. Wu Ting-fang by President Li, and the appointment of Dr. W. W. Yen as acting premier with the understanding that he would be made premier in the event Wu Ting-fang refused the post.

ROME O. K.'S AUSTRIAN LOAN.

ROME, June 17.—The foreign affairs committee of the chamber of deputies today approved a bill granting a loan of 70,000,000 lire to Austria.

POINCARÉ VISIT FAILS TO ENTHUSE ENGLAND

Policies for Which He Stands Believed
Inimical to British Interest and
People Are Alert.

By A. G. GARDINER,
Britain's Greatest Liberal Editor.

By Cable Dispatch to The Star, Copyright, 1922.

LONDON, June 17.—Premier Poincaré's visit to London this week end arouses very little public enthusiasm. The French Bismarck has never touched the English imagination and public opinion is changing slowly but profoundly under the influence of the French policy of which he is the chief inspiration. The change would have come before but for the pro-French attitude of a portion of the influential English press, the Northcliffe newspapers being mere echoes of the wildest extravagances of the boulevard press. The glamour of the war helped to obscure the violent conflict of the interests of the two countries. That now is passing and the naked realities are becoming visible.

England, living by external commerce, finds her trade perishing under the ruin organized by France. Twenty per cent of our working population is unemployed, living by doles, costing the nation \$500,000,000 annually. The demoralizing effect of this vast outdoor relief is alarming. Taxation is crushing. There is no sign of recovery.

No Recovery in Sight.

It is being realized that there is no prospect of recovery while the French military dictatorship of Europe strangles all activities. The Washington conference was the first real awakening. The public here was shocked by the revelation of the astounding French submarine aims. Genoa increased this dislike. The silence as to the meaning and the facts of the French policy of the last three years is breaking down. The enormous military dominance of France no longer is ignored. It is realized that there is no parallel that can be drawn since Napoleon trampled over Europe. Her armies are undiminished. Her aerial force is nearly twenty times in excess of that of England. Her devastated regions still are unreconstructed. German labor having been refused, but the construction of her strategic railways in northern France is colossal. Her black troops are settled on the Rhine and the employment of the enormous military reserve of Africa to make

good the declining French population now is frankly accepted as a French military policy.

Political and economic disruption seems to be the main motive of Poincaré. The master Poincaré policy seems to be the dismemberment of north and south Germany and French domination over the coal and iron resources of central Europe. The relation of all this to the paralysis of British trade now is apparent to the public. We desire to remain friends with France, but still there is a general conviction that European peace alone will restore European prosperity and that France writes "no thoroughfare" over every path to peace.

Grave Responsibility.

No one more than Lloyd George recognizes that he is gravely responsible for the power he gave to France to dictate the policy during and after the war. It suited his domestic political purposes to be popular in France. He paid an extravagant price for this luxury. He now realizes that the tide of public opinion is turning and that nothing but a drastic reversal of French opinion and policy can prevent a serious rupture. He has become the particular target for the animosities of the French newspapers.

The attitude of the French press, like that of her music halls, long has been surprisingly hostile to England, oftentimes brutal and insulting. In England the strength of the liberal movement against a military agreement with France is powerful. Labor opinion is emphatically the same. The feeling on the subject has been strengthened not alone by a sense of the calamitous policy upon which France is embarked, but by a growing knowledge of the origin of the war and the share which the Poincaré policy had in it. The mind of serious students is becoming profoundly disturbed by a deepening conviction that Germany was by no means the only culprit.

Liberal sentiment is growing rapidly under the influence of the post-war policy to repudiate French militarism the same as Prussian militarism, and this is the feeling that shadows the visit of Poincaré today.

SAYS BULB TRUST AWES DAUGHTERY

Untermeyer Declares Attorney
General Will Not
Budge to Prosecute.

By the Associated Press.
NEW YORK, June 17.—Samuel Untermeyer, known after a fling at Attorney General Daugherty today in a statement issued as he stepped aboard the Majestic for a vacation in Europe.

In connection with the Attorney General's announced program for prosecuting war fraud cases, the counsel for the Lockwood cotton cloth company, which the "Morgan" influence is too strong to withstand. Mr. Daugherty simply will not budge toward prosecuting the General Electric Company for the monopoly the electric light bulb business of the nation.

"If Attorney General Daugherty shows as much organizing ability and desire to punish powerful war offenders as I have experienced in the twenty-five or more anti-trust cases in which we have been vainly trying to get action from him for more than a year, we shall soon have plenty of horn-tooting and other forms of publicity and camouflage, under cover of which a few little fellows may be crucified and really influential offender will slip out under cover of the noise," said Mr. Untermeyer.

Having His Experiences.

"Mr. Daugherty is a grand past master in that art. I have had and am still having my experiences with him. If the public wants to see him in action, in the perfection of his skill in long experience as a lobbyist—I commend to its study his performances in the General Electric case, in which I have for six months been vainly trying to get the prosecution. The cases are exceedingly plain and simple. They could be prepared in two weeks by the average law clerk, but the Morgan influence is too strong to withstand and he simply will not budge. I have offered to take charge without expense to the government, but whenever that is suggested, he gets hard of hearing. He don't act and he won't permit any one else to act to break this criminal monopoly."

"At no time in the history of that exalted office within my memory, not even in the 'palmy' days when Palmer was trading everything in sight for delegates, has it been so dominated by politics or characterized by inefficiency. If Mr. Daugherty really wanted a drastic and fearless exposure of the war-fraud conspirators he would have welcomed an investigation by a committee of Congress of his own party. . . .

"Before the thing is over the whole business will be so thoroughly discredited that there will be a public investigation anyhow. I wonder how long the people are going to put up

McCORMICK MUM AS TO OPERATION

Millionaire Treated by Well
Known Gland Trans-
planter.

By the Associated Press.
CHICAGO, June 17.—Mystery tonight veiled the exact nature of an operation performed on Harold F. McCormick, chairman of the executive committee of the International Harvester Company Monday night, the news of which became public tonight.

It was first denied that Mr. McCormick had been a patient, although it later was admitted that he occupied an entire wing, which had been walled from the rest of the institution to insure privacy.
The operation was performed by Dr. Victor L. Lespinasse, widely known surgeon, who issued the following statement:
"Harold F. McCormick is a patient in the Wesley Memorial Hospital under my care. He has been in the hospital some time and has undergone a minor operation. He was here principally for rest, both mental and physical."

Gland Report Evaded.

Dr. Lespinasse, members of the hospital staff and of the McCormick family refused to discuss widely published statements that Mr. McCormick had been the subject of a transplantation of glands, with the object of obtaining an extension of the years of his youth.
Late today Mr. McCormick was visited by his eldest daughter, Muriel, and later by his youngest daughter, Mathilde, and Howard Colby, a close friend of the family. When Mr. Colby was leaving the hospital he was asked by a newspaper reporter if Mr. McCormick had undergone a gland-transplantation operation.
"You had better ask him," he replied. "He is smoking cigarettes and feeling fine."

Shortly afterward Mr. McCormick received several reporters, sitting up in bed. In answer to questions, he said that he was feeling "fine," and when asked regarding the nature of the operation, he declared:

Refers Them to "Desk."

"You might inquire at the desk," and added that he had no statement to make.

Dr. Lespinasse asserted that he had known about the transplanting of monkey glands long before Dr. Voronoff of Paris. He asserted that he had now discarded this and operated with human glands. He said that he was leaving the hospital for some miles off the Brazilian coast, where his machine was smashed in an attempt to land.

Another hydro-airplane was sent



NO CHANGE IN COMMENCEMENT ORATION STYLES.

16-YEAR-OLD GIRL COMMITTS SUICIDE

Poison Draught Laid to
"Foolish" Romance by
Her Parents.

POLICE INVESTIGATE ACT

Young Man Friend in Next Room
When Miss Nellie Fraser
Takes Her Life.

Miss Nellie Rand Fraser, sixteen-year-old daughter of Orville Fraser, member of No. 10 fire truck company, died at Emergency Hospital late last night from the effects of poison which she took in the kitchen of her home, 316 N street, southwest, after accusing herself to her friend, Daniel Lacayo and her mother, who sat in the dining room.

Miss Fraser, who was regarded as pretty by her acquaintances, was melancholy over a love affair, according to statements of her father and mother, following the tragedy. She had given no intimation, however, that she contemplated suicide and her parents could not explain her act, except to attribute it to the "foolish" prank of a romantic girl.

Goes Into Kitchen.

The girl was eating cake with Mr. Lacayo, a Spaniard residing at 736 12th street southwest, in company with her mother, when she asked her friend if he cared for a drink of water. Receiving a negative reply, the girl went into the kitchen, adjoining, and was heard to be busying herself with a tumbler at the sink. Returning a moment later, she cried out "I have taken poison," and collapsed.

Mrs. Fraser at first was inclined to laugh off her actions and announcement as "stage play," remarking to Mr. Lacayo that the girl probably had taken medicine in dramatic pretense. Nevertheless, the two made the girl drink a glass of milk, which acted as an emetic. Solomon Gorman, a grocer living at 310 N street, across the street, was called and he and Lacayo rushed the dying girl to the hospital in the former's automobile. At the hospital Dr. R. J. Cotton, pronounced the girl dying from the poison. Efforts to revive her were futile.

Father Not Surprised.

Mr. Fraser was called to his home after his daughter had been taken to the hospital, and when informed of his girl's death by another daughter, Mrs. Clara Robertson of 312 N street southwest, exclaimed dazedly, "I've been expecting that to happen for some time." He explained, however, by this that he knew his daughter was young, romantic and willful and that she had taken poison in a fit of despondency. Little

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FLYERS REACH RIO JANEIRO AFTER THRILLING JOURNEY FROM PORTUGAL

By the Associated Press.

RIO JANEIRO, July 17.—Capt. Saadoura and Coutinho, the Portuguese transatlantic aviators, completed the last leg of their off-inerrupted flight from Portugal to Rio Janeiro today. They arrived here at 1:40 o'clock this afternoon from Victoria, 280 miles distant, having left that city at 9:35 o'clock this morning.

All sorts of difficulties were encountered by the two daring Portuguese flyers. They started from Lisbon early in April and used three hydro-aeroplanes in their effort. On the first lap they flew to the Canary and then to the Cape Verde islands.

Verde islands. Subsequently they reached St. Paul rocks, some 800 miles off the Brazilian coast, where their machine was smashed in an attempt to land.
Another hydro-airplane was sent

HIGHER PRICES WOULD THREATEN DISASTER, U. S. CONTROLLER SAYS

By the Associated Press.

AUGUSTA, Me., June 17.—Warning against any general effort to raise the prices of necessities which the mass of consumers must buy was sounded here tonight by Controller of the Currency Crisinger in an address before the Maine Bankers' Association. There have been manifestations of a tendency of late, he declared, to advance prices in directions "where they could reasonably be considered a bit premature."

"Such a movement," Mr. Crisinger said, "I feel, would just at this juncture be likely to prove untimely and to bring unfortunate consequences. I am quite familiar with the fact that in general the tendency is to buy on a rising market and to sell on a falling market. But that does not by any means assure that business is bound to get good when prices are getting higher, or get worse when prices are getting lower. The great buying and consuming public is not going to be brought into the market by the cheerful program of asking it to pay higher prices when it has already proved unable to pay lower ones."

CLASSIFYING BILL HELD DEFECTIVE

Senators Find Certain Aims
Are Lost in Sterling-
Lehibach Measure.

The Sterling-Lehibach reclassification bill for employees of the government is not satisfactory in a number of particulars to some of the members of the special subcommittee of the Senate appropriations committee, which is now considering that measure, it was learned last night.

One of the provisions of the bill as reported by the Senate civil service committee which has caused objection, is that which declares none of the employees shall receive a lower salary than he or she is today receiving as a result of the reclassification. It is pointed out by committee members that the very purpose of the bill, which is to equalize salaries for similar kinds of work, will be defeated if this provision remains in the bill.

Purposes of Bill Lost.

"Employees doing filing work in one office receive \$730 and the \$240, while other employees doing similar work in another office receive as high as \$1,400 and the bonus," said one of the senators. "Stenographers' compensation varies just as widely in different offices of the government. If the provision inserted by the civil service committee, that no employee shall receive less than at present prevails, it will be defeated."

(Continued on Page 3, Column 4.)

TWO MEN CHARGED WITH BOAT MURDER

Earl Figart of D. C. and Wil-
liam Waters of Alexandria
to Face Grand Jury.

BOND IS SET AT \$7,000

Witnesses Describe Riot of Wednesday Night, When McCormack Was Killed.

Charged with the murder of Louis McCormack, twenty years old, of 1137 5th street northeast, in a riot on the steamer Charles Macalester Wednesday night, William Aldred Waters, twenty-seven years old, of Alexandria, and Earl Johnson Figart, twenty-six, of 628 A street southeast, were held yesterday at Alexandria to await a preliminary hearing Wednesday.

Bond was set at \$7,000 each, after a conference between Judge Robinson Moncre, Police Judge Duval, Chief of Police Goods and Mayor J. M. Duncan of Alexandria, in which Headquarters Detectives Springman and Darnall of this city participated. Figart was released last night.
Judge Moncre last night issued an order for a special grand jury to meet at 10 o'clock Thursday morning in the corporation court for the purpose of probing the stabbing of McCormack. He directed Chief of Police Goods to summon all of the witnesses in the case to make the investigation thorough.

Fall to Identify Pair.

Two Washington boys who were taken to Alexandria yesterday failed to identify Waters or Figart as participants in the fight on the boat. An Alexandrian, however, identified Waters, it was declared, as one whose hand he banged upon the docking of the boat at Alexandria, and as the one who said that he had been in a fight on board, according to the police. Waters, the police say, told them the out on his hand had been made by an automobile license tag, and also that he had been in a fight aboard the Charles Macalester on Wednesday night. Another testified that Waters was obstreperous during the excursion trip.

The story that the two Washington boys tell is that a rather tall young man and a shorter one were seen by them on the night of the fatal stabbing on one of the lower decks of the Macalester. The smaller one was heard to request a knife, it was declared, and the larger one was seen to pass an object to him concealed beneath his coat. The smaller one was then alleged to have challenged any one on that boat who wished to fight to come to him.

The Alexandria police have been working with full force night and day upon the case since the occurrence. Mayor J. M. Duncan has taken an active part in the investigation which has resulted in the detention of Waters and Figart, and Washington police last night issued a statement congratulating the Alexandria force on its work.

There was no sum of authority yesterday afternoon between Police Judge Duval, Alexandria, and Judge Moncre of the corporation court, Alexandria, over the question of the right to fix the bail bond for the two men held.

Without going into a preliminary investigation, Judge Duval announced that the bonds of Waters and Figart would be \$2,500 each. Judge Moncre announced that the bond would be \$7,000 for each. Accordingly, the Alexandria Police Judge Duval to this effect. Two hours afterward two men appeared at police headquarters and gave a bail bond for \$2,500 for Waters and Justice Duval declared the prisoner released. Judge Moncre, on the other hand, told the police not to release Waters on this bond and directed he not be released until a bond in the sum of \$7,000 was given.

Figart was released on furnishing a bond in the sum of \$7,000, given by his stepfather, William E. Hamilton of Washington, and his mother, Mrs. William E. Hamilton, and J. Ernest Hamilton of Alexandria.

TWO ARMY FLYERS BURN TO DEATH WHEN PLANE FALLS AT AIR CIRCUS

By the Associated Press.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 17.—A lieutenant and a sergeant from the photographic section of the Army air service were burned to death when their airplane fell near a crowd of spectators at a benefit air circus exhibition here this afternoon.

The fliers killed were Lieut. Robert E. O'Harely of the 7th photographic section, 88th Squadron, and Sgt. Arthur Opperman of the same organization, both stationed at Camp Knox, Ky.

The men occupied a De Havilland plane. They went the length of the field at an altitude estimated by spectators to be 300 feet. A sharp bank was made on the turn and the plane slipped and crashed to the ground, pinning the airman under the wreckage. The wreckage then burst into flames.

The two dead airmen were first off the field and intended to photograph stunt flying which was to have been part of the air circus.

HOUSTON, Tex., June 17.—Capt. Thomas Shea of Ellington Field, was killed today when his airplane crashed to the ground from an altitude of 150 feet.

SHIP SUBSIDY BILL TO AWAIT TARIFF

House Leaders Tell Presi-
dent Passage Likely
Early in July.

PLAN TEN-HOUR DEBATE

Mondell Says Liquor Sale Angle
to Be Settled When Measure
Is Discussed.

By the Associated Press.

Under a compromise plan suggested to President Harding yesterday by House republican leaders, and which, it was said, did not meet his disapproval, the House will take up the ship subsidy bill immediately after the Senate has passed the tariff bill. While the question will be considered further at White House conferences this week, Chairman Campbell of the rules committee, who outlined the situation to the President, declared last night it was "morally certain no action will be taken on the subsidy bill by the House until the Senate has concluded consideration of the tariff."

Meanwhile party leaders professed to be relieved that a solution of an admittedly vexatious problem had been reached. It meant, they said, that the President's insistence that the bill be put to vote prior to adjournment would be met and opposition on the part of some republicans to hasty action withdrawn.

See Passage in July.

How long it might be before the Senate ended its tariff fight no member of the House would predict. Leaders declared, however, without the suggestion laid before the President by Mr. Campbell was definitely accepted, the House about July 1 could begin three-day recesses to run approximately a month. A quorum would be needed to send the tariff bill to conference, and with this out of the way these members believed the ship subsidy bill, once before the House, could be passed or defeated within a week.

The republican steering committee and republican members of the rules committee had scarcely begun a joint meeting yesterday to discuss the subsidy situation, when Mr. Campbell was hastily summoned to the White House. Returning to the Capitol, he explained that he had told the President of some opposition to the party to consideration of the bill without full opportunity for studying its provisions and before the country had had time to understand it. There was a frank exchange of views and, while the President insisted the bill should not go over until the December session, leaders were informed he would not object to a reasonable delay, provided a vote was reached before the summer adjournment of Congress.

Liquor Angle Noted.

The President had been informed, leaders said, that the inclusion of the liquor angle had put a new phase on the situation.

Representative Mondell, the republican leader, announced that the House would be given an opportunity to vote on the ship liquor question.

Fines Proposal in Bill.

The proposal to impose fines on ships of foreign or domestic registry which touch American ports on voyages on which liquor was sold was introduced yesterday by Representative Edmonds, Pennsylvania, ranking republican of the merchant marine committee. Mr. Edmonds indicated he might offer it as an amendment to the subsidy bill, and Representative Bankhead, democrat, Alabama, declared he would offer his amendment to deny any part of government aid to ships on which the sale of liquor was permitted.

A resolution which would give right of way to the subsidy bill was formally presented by Chairman Greene. It calls for ten hours of debate.

GERMANY CUTS DEBT.

By the Associated Press.
BERLIN, June 17.—Germany's floating debt, on June 10, was 287,574,765 marks. This shows a decrease of 1,690,000 marks during the past ten days.

\$100,000 GRANTED FOR NEW BRANCH LIBRARY FOR D. C.

Carnegie Corporation Offers

Funds for Institution in
Mount Pleasant Area.

GIFT IS CONDITIONED
ON SUPPLYING OF SITE

Commissioners Will Try to Obtain
Appropriation From Congress
to Buy Ground.

Funds amounting to \$100,000 to provide for the erection of another branch library in Washington have been granted by the Carnegie Corporation, it was announced at the monthly meeting of the board of trustees of the Public Library Friday night by Theodore W. Noyes, president of the board. It is planned to erect the new library in the populous Mount Pleasant residential district.

The amount allotted by the corporation is regarded by the library trustees as an installment from funds originally promised by Andrew Carnegie in 1903, when he offered to give the money needed to furnish all the branch libraries required by Washington. The sum set apart for the new building is to cover the cost of its erection, in accordance with plans satisfactory to the Carnegie Corporation, and also will cover indispensable permanent and apartment house section. A considerable number of the users of the central library come from this section, which has a population estimated at from 75,000 to 90,000, including many with keen appetites for books and reading. It is thought by the library trustees that the branch should be located between the 14th street car line on the east and the Mount Pleasant line on the west—that is, on or near 16th street—provided a suitable site can be secured.

Sites Already Offered.

The library trustees have decided that the next branch library shall be located in the populous Mount Pleasant residential and apartment house section. A considerable number of the users of the central library come from this section, which has a population estimated at from 75,000 to 90,000, including many with keen appetites for books and reading. It is thought by the library trustees that the branch should be located between the 14th street car line on the east and the Mount Pleasant line on the west—that is, on or near 16th street—provided a suitable site can be secured.

Although good library sites are getting scarce and high in the Mount Pleasant section, a number have already been offered to the library trustees, including one that is especially desirable located at the corner of Lamont and 16th streets. This site is owned by Mrs. John B. Henderson who, in consideration of the fact that this branch library will be a large and beautiful building, has offered to sell the site in question at considerably less than what it would bring if sold for residences.

Commissioners to Act.

At the request of the library trustees the Commissioners of the District of Columbia will try to secure from Congress an appropriation to purchase the branch library site in a deficiency bill before the adjournment of the present session. A year ago Congress appropriated \$10,000 in the second deficiency bill for the purchase of a site for the southeastern branch library. That appropriation established a precedent for the purchase of branch library sites and it is believed that Congress will make the necessary appropriation of \$25,000 required for the site for this new branch in the near future.

In connection with this grant by the Carnegie Corporation of the funds for this new branch library building, the history and conditions of the Carnegie offer of branch libraries are of interest.

Congress Failed to Act.

In 1903, on the occasion of the dedication of the central library building, Mr. Carnegie offered the library trustees the money necessary to build all branch library buildings needed by Washington. Congress at that time failed to pass the enabling legislation authorizing the acceptance of the entire gift. Not till 1910 did Congress authorize the acceptance of \$40,000 to erect the Takoma Park branch library building.

When in 1919 the library trustees reopened the question with the Carnegie Corporation and asked for funds promised by Mr. Carnegie to carry forward the branch library building program, they found that Mr. Carnegie had left no instructions in his will to supply the money. The Carnegie Corporation was finally persuaded to give on its own initiative the money required, \$67,000, for another branch building and in the second deficiency bill of 1921 Congress authorized the acceptance of the money for the southeastern branch library, and appropriated \$10,000 for a site. That appropriation is now being erected and it is expected that it will be opened in the autumn.

Trustees Much Gratiified.

On April 27 the library trustees asked the Carnegie Corporation for \$100,000 for the branch now proposed for the Mount Pleasant section and recently received a favorable response. The library trustees are much gratified at the outcome, especially in view of the recent announcement of the secretary of the corporation to the effect that the corporation is not making any new appropriations for the erection of library buildings. The present allotment is considered by the library trustees as the supplying by the Carnegie Corporation